[THURSDAY, *March* 8, 1770. THE [NUMB. 1418.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 15.

Extract of a Letter from London to a Gentleman in Maryland, dated October 14, 1769.

"The veſſel this goes by is full of goods, J.B. and his ſon, ſay the orders were ſent before the reſolutions were entered into; how they will be received by the parties, drawing up the reſolutions, time will ſhew; there has been, and ſtill are, large ſupplies of all ſorts of goods going to Virginia; a ſhip of 300 tons, full loaded for that colony, ſails this day. The Parliament will not meet 'till the middle of January, when the merchants have reſolved to preſent a petition, to obtain, if poſſible, a repeal of thoſe baſe and unconſtitutional duty acts. This I aſſure you, that no pains or expence, ſhall be grudged by me to accompliſh ſo juſt and deſirable a purpoſe."

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE, February 15.

To the PRINTERS,

Annapolis, February 14, 1770.

IN your laſt paper, you mentioned that the committees, from Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince-George's Counties here, were deliberating on the propriety of the ſhipping and importing goods by the Brig Good-Intent, William Errington, from London, but could not then give any account of the event: You may now acquaint the public.

That a great variety of papers being laid before the committee, and ſeveral of thoſe who intereſted themſelves being examined, it was fully and ſatisfactorily proved, that though the gentlemen to whom the cargoes were conſigned had given their orders for the goods before any aſſociation in this province; yet that Mr. John Buchanan, as ſoon as he heard of the aſſociation taking place here, had reſolved and determined not to ſhip any of the goods, and eſteemed and looked upon thoſe orders as dead: That he therefore omitted to ſend Meſſieurs Dick and Stewart, and Magruder and Hepburn, their cargoes by the Induſtry, Captain Greig, which veſſel came to Annapolis and Patuxent, and by which opportunity he ſent a ſmall cargo to Mr. Judſon Cooledge, under the mark C B, and might have well ſent thoſe goods, which would have been conſiſtent in point of time, and correſpondent to his promiſe, as ſuggeſted in his letters that were tranſmitted with the Spring cargoes.

That as to Mr. William M'Gachen's unexecuted orders, they were countermanded by his letter of the 10th of June laſt, which letter was received by Mr. Buchanan, a long time before the purchaſe or ſhipping of the goods. That as to Meſſieurs Ridgely and Goodwin, they by their letter to Mr. James Dick, attorney for Mr. Buchanan, rejected the goods conſigned to them, as coming in contrary to their orders. That as to Mr. Archibald Buchanan, and Meſſieurs Buchanan and Cowen, and Lyon and Walker, it was fully in proof, that Mr. John Buchanan had poſitively refuſed to ſend thoſe goods according to the orders given; and in his letter of the 17th July laſt, to Judſon Cooledge, he plainly declared againſt the ſcheme of a ſtore at Nottingham 'till his ſon's arrival, which ſtore had been recommended by Mr. Cooledge, by letter, before the aſſociation. That directly after, Meſſieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, their arrival at London, the 14th or 15th of September laſt, it appeared by the ſhop-notes, entries outwards, and other papers; that Mr. Buchanan ſet about buying up the Good, under colour of thoſe orders, none of which could be executed in the eſſential circumſtance of time, nor could, with any degree of candour, be conſtrued orders within the aſſociation, which muſt reſpect ſubſiſting orders only, and ſuch as would be executed without the intervention of any new circumſtance to invigorate them: And it was plain, from the repeated acknowledgments of the gentlemen who intereſted themſelves, that the arrival of this Brig, with goods for them, was an unexpected event."

It was therefore reſolved, *Nemine Contradicente*.

The queſtion being ſeverally put, on each cargo of goods imported, that the ſame was ſhipped and imported contrary to the general aſſociation of this province.

As to the articles allowed to be imported, they being blended and packed up with the prohibited articles, the landing and ſtoring of which being expreſsly contradictory to the very words of the aſſociation, and therefore not practicable upon any fair conſtruction of it; and the ſaid committee being fully convinced, by a multitude of proofs and concurring circumſtances, of the ungenerous principle, which apparently actuated Mr. Buchanan, in trumping up old orders, to cover a premeditated deſign to ſubvert the aſſociation.

Reſolved, That it was the opinion of the committee thoſe goods ought not to be landed.

It was obvious to the committee, that unleſs ſubſiſting orders only were meant by the aſſociation, every merchant in London, trading to this province, might ſend in any quantities of goods he pleaſed, under orders that he muſt in courſe of Buſineſs have refuſed to comply with: And the committee, with the deepeſt concern, viewed this attempt to ſhip goods from London againſt the avowed ſpirit of the aſſociation, immediately upon the arrival of Meſſieurs Samuel Buchanan and John Read Magruder, who therefore, and from their characters and connections, muſt have been ſuppoſed to entertain true ideas of the aſſociation; and at the critical time, when the minds of men there, muſt have been in ſuſpence, as to the effect of American aſſociations, as a very dangerous attack on the prudent, neceſſary, and conſtitutional reſolutions, to preſerve the rights and liberties of America.

The opinion of the committee delivered by Doctor John Stevenſon, moderator, to the gentlemen intereſted, was as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"IT is the opinion of this committee, that the goods ſhipt by Mr. John Buchanan, and conſigned to you, are ſhipt and imported contrary to the general aſſociation of this province: and it is the opinion of this committee, that thoſe goods ought not to be landed. I am to requeſt you, in the name of this committee, that you would order thoſe goods immediately back to London: And I am defired to remind you of your promiſed acquieſcence, in the determination of this committee, upon the propriety of the importation of the ſaid goods."

At the requeſt of the gentlemen who intereſted themſelves, leave was granted them for an hour, for conſultation: They afterwards returned, and handed to the moderator, the following written anſwer, addreſſed to the committee.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 8, 1770.

"Gentlemen,

"ON a moſt careful and attentive peruſal of your opinion on the importation of goods, by the brigantine Good-Intent, Captain William Errington, and your determination thereon delivered to us this afternoon, we muſt own ourſelves at a loſs to conceive on what principles ſuch a general determination is founded; and tho' we had declared to abide by your determination on the matter, yet we did not doubt but that your reaſons would have been given for ſuch your opinion: We expected, nor did any of us deſire any thing elſe, but a ſtrict and free enquiry into this importation agreeable to the letter and ſpirit of the aſſociation entered into the 22d June laſt; and had your determination been ſuch, there is none of us but would have abided thereby; but you will excuſe us, gentlemen, from obſerving to you, that we cannot conceive it in that light, and, as not only the diſpoſal of a conſiderable part of our property, but even our character, in ſome meaſure depends on your determination, we hope you will furniſh us with your reaſons for what you have done: You ſay that the goods conſigned to us, are ſhipt contrary to the general aſſociation of this province, and that it is your opinion, that ſaid goods ought not to be landed. We ſhall not, at preſent, enter into any diſcuſſion about the goods on board, prohibited by the aſſociation, but from the papers laid before you, you muſt be ſenſible that by far the greateſt part of thoſe goods, are expreſsly within, not only the letter, but the trueſt ſpirit of that agreement. How you reconcile that part of your determination: that theſe goods ſhould not be landed, we muſt own we are at a loſs to conceive; we may be miſtaken as to your meaning in that point, and we ſhould be glad to have it cleared up. Tho' conſcious to ourſelves, that all the goods on board belonging to us, were ordered within the letter of the aſſociation, yet we ſhould have moſt cheerfully acquieſced in ſtoring thoſe articles that are prohibitted, and we wou'd have entered into engagements, to bind ourſelves from diſpoſing of them, until a determined time after the aſſociation is diſſolved, and we are even ready to comply with your preſent determination, on your giving us anſwers to this, and the encloſed queries, with reſpect to the putting your deſire in execution. We therefore hope you will re-conſider the matter, and are reſpectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servants

James Dick & Stewart, William Lyon, Judſon Coolege, Archibald Buchanan, for ſelf and *Cowen, William M'Gachen, Magruder & Hepburn.*

THE QUERIES.

"WHO is to pay the freight, inſurance, and other charges attending the ſending back the goods?

"In what veſſel are they to be ſent back, the Good-Intent, Capt. Errington, being engaged by agreement with Mr. Thomas Farrer to load with wheat for Cork, upon doing which, the brig enters into his pay?

"There are alſo two cargoes, or more, on board the brig, ſhipt by other perſons than John Buchanan.

"Is the brig to keep thoſe goods on board, or what is to be done with them?

"In what manner is the attorney of John Buchanan to be indemnified, on taking upon himſelf the conduct and management of the ſending back all the Goods, provided all the others concerned ſhould refuſe to trouble themſelves, or take any charge of the goods, which is found to be really the caſe, ſeveral having refuſed, particularly Meſſieurs Ridgely and Goodwin, to be by any concerned with them? Is Mr. Buchanan's Attorney to run the riſk of his whole fortune without any Indemnification?

"It muſt be obſerved, that no partial entry can be made of the goods on board the Good-Intent, the Cuſtom-houſe will not receive ſuch, but that an entry of the whole muſt be made; and that many of the goods cannot be returned to England, without ſubjecting the ſhip and all on board to confiſcation, of which you may be ſatisfied by by application to the Collector.

JAMES DICK, *attorney for* John Buchanan."

After peruſal of the ſaid letter and queries, the gentlemen were called in, and Mr. Moderator addreſſed them as follows.

"Gentlemen,

"WE deliberated upon the ſubject matter that was before us, with ſo much caution and attention, that no re-conſideration can ſhake or alter the opinion already ſignified to you: As for the reaſons and grounds of that opinion, which you call upon us for, we ſhall give them in the Maryland Gazette; and you will be pleaſed to take this as our final anſwer."

The gentlemen intereſted retired, and ſhortly afterwards Mr. Anthony Stewart returned with another letter, addreſſed to the committee, which was given back unopened, to preclude at once all evaſion, altercation, or trifling.——The next day Capt. Errington received the following letter.

ANNAPOLIS, 10th *February* 1770.

"SIR,

"WE Yesterday told you verbally, that you was to return to London with several cargoes of goods, that had been shipt from thence by Mr. John Buchanan, and therefore desired you to lay in provisions, water and every thing necessary for the voyage, and to have your vessel properly fitted with the utmost expedition, that you might be ready to proceed, wind and weather serving, on a day's notice.

"We think it proper to put this in writing, and hereby to confirm the above verbal order, which you will pay due regard to, and are,

Your most humble servants,

JAMES DICK & STEWART."

To Capt. William Errington.

Mr. HOLT,

THE paper signed *Junius*, I suppose, by this time, is in the hands of every one. Bad news flies swiftly: bad lessons are soonest learnt: and sedition is much sooner sown, than loyalty is propagated.

In order to obviate some little of the bad influence that might spread amongst the people of this country, from *Junius's* plausible representation of many matters on the other side of the atlantic, which the *generality* of people here cannot possibly be acquainted with, I beg leave to make a few observations on one particular part of his celebrated performance, which may enable us to pass a more unbiassed judgment concerning the rest. And this I do for the sake of *truth*; for the sake of my *Sovereign*; and for *your* sakes, my fellow subjects in *America*, whose *loyalty*, whose *religion*, whose *honesty*, whose *virtue* have been so severely reflected on, by this party-zealot, this deceiver of the people, this reviler of imperial Majesty.

He tells the K---, almost in express words, that, tho' the *Americans once pretended* to be well affected to his *person*, yet *now* they *despise* (which he says is *worse* than to *detest*) both *that* and his *government*: that they are convinced that he is not only not favourable to their complaints, but is *prejudiced*, has joined a *party*——a vile, mean, iniquitous party——against them: That *they* are looking forwards to *independence*, (of consequence trying to shake off their allegiance) and that, in case of his M-----y's being obliged to seek for shelter and protection amongst them, from the fury of his subjects both in England and Ireland, if they condescended to *receive him at all*, they would "give him such a COVENANT to digest, as the presbytery of Scotland would have been ashamed to offer to Charles the Second:" And, to crown all, he says, with a face of *adamantine impudence*, that a *king* and a *bishop* are both, and equally, held in detestation amongst us.

Are these things true, my fellow subjects? Do not you *love*, *honour*, and *obey* your KING? Have you not always professed yourselves to be,—have you not always been in fact, as loyal subjects, as a good and virtuous Prince was ever blest with?—If you have not, you must be the *vilest hypocrites* that ever disgraced the *name of Englishmen*, or the *cause of christianity*.——Are you not satisfied that your sovereign has an equal eye on all his subjects ---on every part of his most extensive empire? Are you not convinced, at least, that his *intentions* are to do equal justice to all, and to make all equally prosperous, and equally happy? I *know* you are: I know you are far from harbouring so mean an opinion of his M-----y, as that of his having joined a *party* against you. Are you looking forward for *independency*? For an independency on your *fellow subjects* you are; for an independency on the K— you are not. You have constantly disavow'd the charge when brought against you by your *declared enemies*; and I cannot suspect that your vigilance and sagacity will be so far overcome by the soothing lullabies of a *pretended friend*, as to make you give up your former sentiments on this point, merely to verify his unwarrantable assertions.

If heaven, in vengeance to the sins of *England*, &c. should force his M——y to apply to you for an asylum, would you refuse it? When your K—, who has the tenderness of a parent for all his subjects, came to beg your assistance, to sue for your compassion,---to ask for *a place where to lay his head*; would you tell him to be *gone*; that he had merited nothing at your hands, and that he might perish, as he deserved, in the wilderness, without relief, without pity, unless he would subscribe a *covenant* more dishonourable to his royalty----more *impudent*, than that which was offered to Charles the second? To suppose this, would be to suppose you the most abandoned set of wretches that ever disgraced the surface of this habitable globe. The opinion of those who know you, is widely different: it is, that you do at present, and will continue for the future to do, every thing in your power to make our sovereign happy and respectable; that you will rejoice with him in prosperity, and condole with and assist him (if evil times *should* come upon him, which you daily pray heaven to avert) in distress and adversity. You know that loyalty in a *people* naturally tends to make the *Prince* affectionate; and you know that paternal regard in a Prince has a like tendency to make his people dutiful, and the state respectable: and you not only *know this*; but I am persuaded that you *act* also in the strictest *conformity* to this knowledge.

Who is it amongst you that detests a KING?---Even he (saith *Junius*) that detests a *bishop*. This is a charge of a dark complexion indeed!—For, I cannot suppose but that he includes every denomination of christians on this continent in it, save only the members of the church of England, and the popish inhabitants of Canada. And do all *the rest* detest a bishop?---I hope, I believe, much better things of them, especially, if the conclusion which *Junius* would have us draw, be true,---that all but *these* "detest the King also." To what a strait has this hero for *America* reduced both himself and *two millions* of its inhabitants!---Not a loyal soul in all that number; all rebels---all traitors,---save *churchmen* and *papists*.---O *Junius, Junius*, you have shamefully overshot your mark: The *committee of dissenters* in this country, whose loyalty to the present establishment is open and avow'd---who hold correspondence with, and give information to, the "*standing committee of dissenters in England*," (from whom we are told, some time ago, that *singular services were expected*) never intended you should have gone such lengths as these. You have mistaken their meaning---you have abused their information---you have painted them like devils, when they expected to have appear'd like saints---you have, in short, made *them* out to be the bitterest enemies his majesty has in his dominions, and *yourself*, the foe of all that is virtuous in man, and advantageous to society.

Such are the misrepresentations, in *Junius's* Letter, of such parts of his accusation as come under our *own cognizance*. We *see with our eyes*, my friends and fellow subjects of every denomination, the iniquity of his proceedings in *this* instance; and we may conclude that he is not less culpable in others.——Be not therefore deceived: examine for yourselves: trust not to *his* jaundiced eye,---nor the false medium thro' which he would direct your's ---be firm in your allegiance, (as I know you are) and despise this abusive republican as he deserves, and all others who would thus impose upon your credulity, and pervert your understanding, by palming on you for indubitable facts, as far as we are able to judge, the most notorious falshoods.

Be true to your king---be true to your country---be true to yourselves---be modest---be virtuous---be industrious---and be happy. VESPATIAN.

Mr. HOLT, *New-York*, 28*th Feb.* 1770.

By inserting the following in your next Paper, you'll much oblige your constant Reader and humble Servant, J. B.

I Observed in Mr. Gaine's last Monday's Paper, a Letter sign'd Vespatian,—And I could not but Remark, that this Gentleman affects, out of a wonderful Spirit of Generosity, or something else, to have taken up the Cudgels where his Predecessor in England, Modestus, modestly laid them down. Let us try the Strength of 'em.—Without entering into the Merits or Demerits of the Piece sign'd Junius, I shall confine myself solely to that Part of his, which relates to this Country, and leave it to every Reader to determine for himself, whether Mr. Vespatian merits most Applause, for his Sophistry or his Ill nature. That Expression of Junius's "pretended" I am ready to look upon as an Error of the Press; If it be not, I can account for it no other Ways, than by granting him possess'd of an Opinion of the Americans, utterly unworthy of them. However, letting that drop.——Mr. Vespatian I must allow has one very singular Advantage on his Side, to enable him with Impunity to revile Junius, as well as to make good any Assertion, he may think proper to bring against him, and of that I perceive he was very sensible, for he gives it us as a Preface, and that is no less than--' that bad News flies faster than good, it is easier to sow Sedition, than enforce Loyalty,' &c. &c. and then tells us 'he supposes almost every Body has read Junius.' A fine Compliment to all that purchased that Paper. But to return.—After a rapid Torrent of foul-mouth'd reviling, in which I must allow him, to be no inconsiderable Proficient, he begins his Piece "for the Sake of Truth, for the Sake of his Sovereign and for the Sake of his Fellow Subjects" with a Falsity, and knowing Junius is far distant from him, he scruples not to put Words into his Mouth, that he may have the Pleasure, of gratifying his Spleen in pecking at them.——He says, "Junius tells the K—g that the Americans despise (which he says is worse than detest) both "him and his Government."—In order properly to distinguish between Junius's own Expressions, and this Emperor-nam'd and doughty Adversary's Representation of those Expressions, it is requisite that we should compare the above Assertion of Mr. Vespatian's, and Junius's own Words together. He says, and that with the utmost Truth, in Vindication of this injured and oppressed Continent, that "they were ready enough to distinguish "between his M——y and his Ministers. that they "complain'd of an Act of the Legislature, but "trac'd the Origin of it, no higher than to the "Servants of the Crown; that they pleased themselves with the Hopes that their S—v—n, if not "favourable to their Cause, at least was impartial." So far is strictly true, and reflects the highest Honour on this Country, as it proclaims in the most cogent Language, the Patience, Loyalty, Affection and Justice, of the Americans; that whilst they were, as they still are, groaning under a Yoke, bitterly galling, oppressive and injurious, they nevertheless retain'd Calmness enough in the midst of their Distress, (notwithstanding Solomon says, Oppression will make a wise Man mad) to make all proper Distinctions between their unjust Task-Masters, and a superiour Power, who had not yet thought proper to remove those Task-Masters.—— Upon this Part of Junius's Letter, Mr. Vespatian makes no Remarks, I therefore proceed to that Part upon which he builds all his hectoring Letter, (and much good may he GAIN by it) as well as all his false Assertions, at least unfair writing of Junius's. Words.———Junius after the foregoing, says, "the personal decisive Part your M—y took "against them," (America) "effectually banished "that first Distinction from their Minds, they con"sider you as united with your Servants against "America."—Upon this Part Mr. Vespatian takes Occasion to pour out a Deluge of important and solemn Queries; such as, "whether we do not love, "honour, and revere the K—g?" Most undoubtedly we do, but is it not possible to honour the K—g, without delighting in his Errors? Or are K—s, turn'd Popes now a Days, and consequently infallible? Is it not possible to revere the K—, without loving to be enslaved? One of his Appeals is to be inform'd if "we don't think his (the K—'s) "Intentions at least, are to do Justice, to all his Subjects, throughout all his Empire," doubtless we think, and Junius allows *His* Desire is to make all his Subjects happy; of this his well known innate Disposition and private Character, leaves no Room for the least Scruple. But if Mr. Vespatian had been the least acquainted with History; he would have known that past Ages, are full fraught with Instances of K—'s being deceived and misled, by evil and pernicious Counsellors and Favourites, more especially when the M—n—h, has happen'd to be so weak, and obstinate, that he would not discard them from his Councils, even at the united Calls and Requests of his S-b—s, and the Favourite Cunning and Designing, and add to this, as remarkable, for his being possessed of a great Depth of Understanding, and Soundness of Parts, as his P—e, for the Shallowness and Insufficiency of his —— Another of his Queries is to know, whether we think the K— took a personal Part against us, meaning undoubtedly in our late and present Disputes with G— B—n.——Can any Man in his common Senses dispute it? If he can, let him read one, or two of his M———y's late Spee—s, relative to the Affairs of B—s—n, the Inhabitants of that P—v—e, are there expressly, and more than once loaded with the opprobrious Accusation, of being "in a State, totally subversive of all Law, "Order, Government," &c. And the united Disgust which this whole Continent (loyal R--e-I——d excepted) had express'd against the oppressive Revenue Acts, offspring of the odious, c—r—d and detestable Stamp-Act, are by his M——y himself, stil'd the Efforts of a Faction, to disturb the Peace of, if not to subvert his G—v—t; and thus by obvious Intimation, as loyal, dutiful and affectionate a People, as ever existed, are loaded by their K— with the shameful and scandalous Epithet, of Rebels and Traitors. If this is not taking a personal and decisive Part against us, I am at a Loss to know what can possibly be so, and must apply for Information, to the sagacious Mr. Vespatian. Look back Sir to the Time of K— C——s the first, and tell me, if because that poor unhappy (yet as a private Man virtuous) Prince, acted by the Advice of his Favourites, he did not take a personal Part against his People. Away! then away, Mr. Vespatian, with such silly quibbling Subterfuges, throw away this Womanish or Jesuitical Weakness, and be a Man, play not with Words, (lest we think you are vapour'd and imagine yourself a Cat, and the Writings you survey to be Mice) especially wrest them not unfairly. A third, of the Gentleman's Queries is, that we would tell him, who looks forward towards Independence. Who Sir? Why every Body on the Continent, or else they never look forward at all; for it is impossible in the very Nature of Things, but that this Country must in some Ages to come, (no Matter how remote,) be independent; I repeat it, we *must* be so. Junius does not even intimate that the Americans are thinking of present Independance; the Term of "look"ing forward, at once puts that out of the Question, as it plainly speaks of a Period far off ——Mr. Vespatian, as I before remark'd, begins his Letter with a Falsity, for he accuses Junius, of telling the K—, the Americans despise him and his Government, whereas he has no such Expression, what Junius says on that Head, is already quoted, and from which I think, none but that Gentleman could possibly have drawn any such Conclusion. But his Temper is plainly painted thro' the whole; he affirms with (to use his own Language) "the most "adamantine Impudence," that Junius asserted the Americans equally detested both a King and Bishop. He likewise falsly accuses Junius of having said the Americans were sensible his M———y had join'd "a vile, mean, iniquitous" Party; unless Mr. Vespatian means to confess himself of Opinion, that the M—n—y at home, are such a Set; if so, I beg the Gentleman's Pardon, and freely acknowledge, that for once, we fully accord in Sentiment, and I wish we could always harmonize. As to that Part of Junius whereon the Gentleman founds his Accusation, of his asserting we despise his M——y, &c. It can never be fairly construed to mean more, than that the Americans are and have been, sensible of the Oppressions and Grievances they labour under; That they are sensible their numerous Cries, Petitions, and Prayers, to the T—e, for Relief, have been inefficacious, and instead of procuring them any Redress, have been treated with undeserved Contempt, but that at the same Time, while they lament their Misfortune, in having their K—g, whom they have ever ardently lov'd, personally enter the Lists against them; They cannot help, as being Men and English Men, holding in the utmost Contempt and Derision, the poor, wretched, venal, covetous and tyrannical M—n—y, by whom they are thus oppress'd, and thro' whose Influence alone it is, that his M——y, is openly against them. This I hope is the Sentiment of every American, (Vespatian alone excepted, of whom I have no Hopes, tho' I fancy he is a S—h Man) With that Gentleman however, I once more join in Sentiment, viz. that the Americans, always have, and I doubt not always will maintain; and justly too, the Character of loyal Subjects, but not tame and abject

Slaves, like Aſſes, to whom the Tribe of Iſſachar, were by holy Jacob, juſtly and prophetically compar'd. "Iſſachar is a ſtrong Aſs, couching down between two Burthens, and he ſaw that Reſt was good, and the Land that it was pleaſant, and he bowed his Shoulders to bear, and became a Servant to Tribute." A moſt excellent and applicable Compariſon. God forbid we ſhould ever become of the Tribe of Iſſachar. Thus far Mr. Veſpatian, Junius aſſerts us to deſpiſe his M——y and Gov—t. With Regard to Junius ſaying, "the Americans, if they "received his M———y, would give him ſuch a "Covenant to digeſt, as the Preſbytery of Scotland "would have been aſham'd to offer to Charles the "2d." We all know the Nature, I fancy, and Diſpoſition, as well as by ſad Experience, the Behaviour, when they get into Power of the P—b—s, and indeed Mr. Veſpatian has given us a ſtriking Inſtance of their Malevolence, by his Inſinuations, "of a dark Complexion indeed." That from what Junius has ſaid, may be gather'd, "that "none in America, but Churchmen and Popiſh "Biſhops of Canada, are loyal Subjects; that all "elſe deteſt a King, &c." Oh Veſpatian, Veſpatian! "You have ſhamefully overſhot your Mark." Even allowing Junius's Remarks about the Covenant, to be utterly groundleſs, a great deal is to be allow'd for the Diſtance he is from us: The current Opinion of People in that Part of the World, relative to the P—b—s; and had Mr. Veſpatian, been a Gentleman of any Candour, he would have done ſo; much leſs would he have put ſuch unfair Conſtructions, as he has all along done. Mr. Veſpatian wantonly and unjuſtly ſays, "who is it "amongſt you that deteſts a K—? even he ſays, "Junius, that deteſts a Biſhop." Downright falſe! For the only Part of Junius from which he can draw this malicious Inference, if it is not the entire Production of his own Brain, muſt be from this Sentence, which I think is an unqueſtionable as well as glorious Truth; ſpeaking of the Americans, He ſays, "They left their native Land in ſearch "of Freedom, and found it in a Deſart; divided "as they are, into a Thouſand Forms of Policy, and "Religion, there is one Point, in which all agree; "They equally deteſt the Pageantry of a K— and "the ſupercilious Hypocriſy of a Biſhop."—Can any Man of common Underſtanding, be at a loſs, to know whether he ought to conſound together, the Pageantry of a K—, in open Oppoſition to his People, and a K— himſelf? Or if he wants to be inform'd, whether the Order of a Chriſtian Biſhop, can poſſibly exiſt, independant of the ſupercilious Hypocriſy of a modern Church one; I refer him for an Anſwer to Mr. Veſpatian,

And am, Sir, your moſt
Obedient humble Servant,
CANDIDUS.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Eaſt-Hampton, Feb.* 13, 1770.

I Accidentally a few Days ſince, met with Mr. Parker's Gazette of January the firſt, in which I found there was a Controverſy between an Author in that Paper, who ſigns himſelf Ruſticus, and another in Mr. Gaine's Paper of 11th of December, ſign'd Publius, diſputing about the Place of Elections in this County, which has cauſed ſome Converſation among the People here, on that Subject.

Who this Mr. Ruſticus is, we are unable to determine, but he has ſurely a penetrating Head; and is a Gentleman of a profound Sagacity, otherwiſe ſo much could not have been advanc'd by him, in Favour of circular Elections; he ſhews a high Senſe of Freedom and Liberty, expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt Terms; (when he ſays) 'I cannot as a 'Friend to my Country hold my Peace, when I 'ſee this freedom oppoſed in the public Prints, by 'Publius, in his Anſwer to Ruſticus, in Mr. Gaine's 'Paper of the 11th Inſtant.' Now the Place is fixed for the Inhabitants to appear at, for electing their Repreſentatives, to wit, at the County-Hall, with which the Electors have hitherto diſcovered the higheſt Satisfaction and Contentment, the Freedom of our Elections being the principal Foundation, from whence the People derive their Liberties, is undoubtedly true.

The County-Hall ſtands in the Centre of the County,—the Elections being fixed there by an Act of the Legiſlature, for a Number of Years paſt,—has produced perfect Harmony and Concord among the People.

It is the Opinion of my Country Men, that they have enjoyed their Freedom and Liberty, at Elections, in as full and ample a Manner, as any of their Fellow Subjects, without the leaſt Conſtraint or Diſadvantage ariſing from their Attendance: Surely then this is of itſelf the higheſt Evidence of its being the beſt for us.

There was a Petition preſented, to the General Aſſembly at their firſt Meeting, praying that the Poll might be adjourned to ſeveral different Places, as is therein mentioned, until the Suffrages of the People were all taken.

This Petition was ſecretly conveyed, to ſome particular Parts of the County, by its Advocates, and under their Influence, a Number of Perſons were induced to ſign their Names thereto;—altho' ſome of them afterwards, upon conſidering the Matter, diſcovered their Miſtake, and raſed out their Names before it was preſented. Thus thoſe artful, crafty Emiſſaries, left no Stone unturned; made uſe of every Means in their Power, to accompliſh their End; deceive the People, and lead them into Error, (Semel malus Semper præſumitur Eſſe malus.)

But Errors, alas! the moſt palbable Errors, may be converted into the moſt pious Acts; when the noble Intent of committing them, is to ſecure Liberty. Deception becomes Candour, Knavery become Honeſty and lying good Doctrine: What is it that Men won't ſign, when they are told or made to believe their Liberty is become precarious, and likely to be rent from them? Why, ſome would be ready, to ſign a Death Warrant, for their own Execution; while others who act more prudently, will go into a Poiſon Gaol, and there ſuffer for the Cauſe of Liberty, remain there five and forty Days, and receive five and forty Pounds of Beef Stakes, five and forty Bottles of Wine, &c. before they will give up their Liberty; O if Poſterity could but know this! how it would inſpire them, with a Senſe of Freedom;——this is the Spirit of the Times, that prevails in our Iſland; from whence it had its Birth, or where it will End, no Man can tell.

But to return, ſuppoſe the Adjournment of the Poll in Suffolk County, in the Manner contended for, to be a Means of ſecuring that Freedom and Liberty, ſo much talked of by its Advocates.—Let us view the Conſequence that will reſult from it; and we ſhall find at each of theſe Places, there muſt be a Poll, which will at leaſt require, 10 or 12 Days, to take the Suffrages of the whole County.

Whereas under the preſent Regulation, one Day at moſt, has been found ſufficient, and the Buſineſs ended, to general Satisfaction; beſides, every County in the Province, muſt come in and Petition for an Alteration; the General Aſſembly would then find Employ enough, if they ſhould ſit, de Die in Diem all the Year round, in making new Regulations for Elections, not to mention many other Diſadvantages, which will infallibly attend, being already enumerated, by Mr. Publius in his Anſwer, &c.

I obſerved that Ruſticus carefully avoided the Trouble of advancing any Argument, againſt Publius, 'but only ſays, they all prove too much, as 'they prove more than any Man in his Senſes can 'believe they prove;

'(1ſt.) That it would be for the Intereſt of the 'Colony, that there ſhould be but one Place; and 'Time of Election, for the whole Province, (2dly.) 'that it would be ſtill more for the Intereſt of the 'County, to have our Elections held in Greenland, 'than at the County-Hall.' (this ſays he they prove) How much the Arguments advanced by Publius, does prove, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; but no Man in his Senſes can believe, that they either prove it to be for the Intereſt of the Colony, to have but one Place and Time of Election for the whole Province; or that it would be for the Intereſt of the County of Suffolk, to have them held in Greenland.

Ruſticus has endeavoured to prove it to be for the Intereſt of the County of Suffolk, to have the Elections carried from Town to Town; by the ſame Argument, he proves it to be ſtill more for the Intereſt and Liberty of the People, to have the Poll adjourned from Houſe to Houſe, throughout the whole County.

I come now to a haſty Concluſion, for the following Reaſons. (1ſt.) Becauſe I am unwilling to treſpaſs any longer, upon the Reader's Patience. (2ly.) Becauſe the Danger of contending any longer in this Way, with a profound Politician, begins to appear, (3ly.) Becauſe Ruſticus has diſcovered ſuch ſingular Erudition in his Method of Reaſoning,—which ſhews that much Learning, has made him mad.——N. B. There is a Malignant Fever, that prevails in ſome Parts of our Country, ſucceeded by a Kind of Plague, which the Doctors do not rightly underſtand;—and it is ſuſpected that the ſagacious Mr. Ruſticus, is one of the unhappy Number, that is taken down with it,—its Cauſe will doubtleſs be inquired into, by and by.

D———R.

Mr. PRINTER,

Pleaſe to give the following Notification, a Place in your Paper.

SINCE the News of the Appointment of the Earl of Dunmore, to the Government of this Province, the Price of Bees-Wax and Parchment, are in great Demand at the South End of this City; it is ſaid ſcarce an Ounce of Wax has been exported from this City ſince the Death of our late worthy Sir H—y M—re. It is hoped the Country Farmers and Store Keepers, will ſend what they have on Hand, of this valuable Commodity on the firſt opening of the Rivers, for unleſs it's here by the firſt of May, it will come too late for a ready Sale. S. F.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

We hear from Freehold in Monmouth County, in New-Jerſey, that on Tueſday 27th ult a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer was held there; that in the Forepart of the Day, a great Number of People met at the Court-Houſe, in order to prevent the Court's being held, or rather to prevent any Lawyers coming there; but on ſome Gentlemen's coolly reaſoning with them, and repreſenting the evil Conſequences that muſt attend ſuch illegal Meaſures, they all diſperſed and ſuffered the Buſineſs to go on as uſual.

Laſt Friday Night a Robbery, was committed in the Store of Mr. Alexander Robertſon, in the Smith's Fly in this City, in the following Manner, viz. The Thieves firſt bored a Number of Holes through the Shutters, and having cut out a Piece big enough to put in their Hands, they broke a Pane of Glaſs, and then taking the Key out of the Iron Bolt, opened the Window and got in, notwithſtanding two Lads lay aſleep all the Time in the Store; one of the Thieves handed a large Parcel of Goods to his Companions without, who laid them down at the Door; but the Rogue within on taking down a large Piece of Check, happened to let it fall upon the two Youths aſleep, which waked them, they immediately cried out, whereupon the Thieves made off, and eſcaped, leaving a great Quantity of the goods lying at the Door; tho' it is ſaid they had carried off already to the Value of upwards of Fifty Pounds, among which was a £. 5 Bag of Pence, and ſome other Money. And next Day ſome of the Goods were found in the Poſſeſſion of a Soldier.

By a Gentleman that left the Iſland of Jamaica in January laſt, we have a Confirmation of a Spaniſh Veſſel carrying off one of their Pilots, but that he was ſoon ſent back, the Veſſel having got in among the Keys, and was in real Diſtreſs, ſo that we have very little Reaſon to expect War on that Account,

☞ *Neither of the Poſts come in, two from the Eaſtward and two from the Weſtward, are wanting. The ſeveral Pieces, &c. which by particular Deſire are inſerted, have left no Room for News,—of which there is very little material come to Hand.*

A Negro Man, TO BE SOLD,

HAS been uſed to both Town and Country, about 21 Years old, he is a likely ſober Fellow, and to be ſold for no Fault, but Want of Employment.

A ſtout brown Horſe to be ſold at ſame Place, fit for Draft or Saddle. Enquire of the Printer.

New-York, 8th March, 1770. 18 21

TO BE SOLD,

A Leaſe for Seven Years, from 22d Inſt. March, on a Lot of Ground, with a good Store-Houſe on ſaid Lott, near the Ship-Yards, where James Holmes deceaſed, late of this City, kept his Board-Yard; alſo a Negro Man, well acquainted with the Lumber Buſineſs. Inquire at ſaid Sore, of

March 7th, 1770. Aſher Holmes, and Eliſha Lawrence, } Adminiſtrators.
18 21

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue peremptorily on the firſt Day of March 1770 (if not diſpoſed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six undermentioned Lots, ſituated in Old-Town, on the South Side of Staten Iſland, and bounding on the public Road, leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres, another 54, another 140, another 54, another 64, and the other 42 Acres, all in good Fence, well water'd and very convenient for the New-York, Market, being within a Mile of the Landing.——In the running out of ſaid Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally as poſſible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may appear by a Map of the whole, to be ſeen at the Reſidence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joſeph Allicock, in this City. An indiſputable Title will be given by Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premiſes, and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

The SALE of

CHARLES JANDINE's Land on Staten-Iſland, which was to have been on the firſt Inſtant, is put off (on Account of the bad Weather that Day) 'till Monday the 2d of April next, at public VENDUE, provided it is not diſpoſed of at private Sale, before that Time. Should it remain unſold after that Day, the whole will be to LETT; and in that Caſe, all the Stock, together with the Farming Uteniſils, will be ſold at public Sale.

N. B. It was omitted in the Deſcription given of the ſaid Land in the public Papers, that there are Salt Meadows belonging to and adjoining the ſaid Land. 18 21

American Red Clover Seed,

OF the laſt Seaſon's growth; alſo a few Caſks of good Whale Oil, to be ſold, by

THOMAS PEARSALL,

18 21

WANTED,

A Young Man that underſtands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 18 21

New-Jerſey, } BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit, and Thomas Van Horn, Eſqrs. Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Suſſex: Public Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Sarah Leonard, Edward Pigott, Cornelius Cole and John Allen, inſolvent Debtors, and long confined in the common Gaol of ſaid County, that Thurſday the Twenty Second Day of March next, is appointed by ſaid Judges, to meet at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid County, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why ſaid Inſolvents may not be diſcharged agreeable to the Directions of the late Act of General Aſſembly, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors. Feb. 20, 1770. 18 20

BRoke Gaol and made their Eſcape, on Tueſday Night, the ſixth Inſtant; John Barnes, John Lawton and James Cunningham, three Priſoners confined for Debt: Barnes is a Man about ſix Feet high of a meagre Viſage, pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own dark brown Hair, has a great Impediment in his Speech, and was born in the County of Weſt-Cheſter: Lawton is a Man about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears a Piſs-burn'd Wig, is very talkative, pitted with the Small Pox, and a Native of Ireland: Cunningham is a Man of about ſix Feet high, is a moſt notorious Cheat, and well known in this City as ſuch; he wears his own hair of a dark Colour, mark'd with the Small Pox, and is a Native of the City of New-York. Whoever takes up and ſecures any of the ſaid Priſoners, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have a Reward of Five Pounds if taken within this County, and Ten Pounds if taken in any other County or out of the Province, with all reaſonable Charges paid by John Roberts, Sheriff, or James Mills, Gaoler. *N. York*, 7th *March* 1770. 18 21

POET'S CORNER,

On The SNOW-DROP.

By a Young Lady,

THE Snow-Drop lifts its lovely Head,
Early above its mouldy Bed,
Array'd in pureſt White;
Sweet Flow'r! in thee *His* Hand I trace
Who fills th' Immenſity of Space,
And dwells in awful Light.
That Pow'r which ſpread yon' blue Expanſe,
And bids the Orbs in airy Dance,
Their radiant Courſes run,
Is known, no leſs in the Minute,
Is ſeen in ev'ry riſing Shoot,
That opens to the Sun.
Nature array'd in ev'ry Dreſs
Would ſtill her Maker's Praiſe expreſs,
And ſing his wound'rous Skill;
Oh may I, ardent catch the Sound,
And ſpread it the Creation round,
And thus Thy Name reveal.
Me Thou haſt form'd to trace Thy Ways,
To pay Thee higher nobler Praiſe,
Than ſenſeleſs Beings can;
O! may thoſe Powers Thou haſt given,
Be well improv'd, and uſed for Heaven;
This Debt is due from Man.
Lord tune my Heart, and tune my Tongue,
To pay Thee a more grateful Song,
For thy peculiar Love;
Hereafter on the Heavenly Plains,
I hope to join in nobler Strains,
With the bleſt Choir above.

In the Preſs and ſhortly will be publiſhed,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of Inſtructions, calculated for the Meridian of Four Counties, in the Province of New-York.

'I ſo follow and honour the Church of England, as not to hate, but pity, your Preſbyterians; the greater Part of whom, I believe, trained up in hereditary Prejudices, act with a good Conſcience; but that ſome amongſt them abuſe the ſimplicity of the reſt.' JABLONSKI.

To be ſold, at public Vendue, on the 20th March Inſtant, on the Premiſes, at Ten o'Clock;

A Houſe and lot of ground, ſituate, near Alderman Rooſevelt's, at the Tea-water pump, being part of the eſtate of the widow Mc Baine, deceaſed: In the houſe there are two convenient fire places, in the lower ſtorie.

The lot contains in front and rear, twenty-five feet; and in length on each ſide, one hundred feet.——All thoſe who have any juſt demands on the above eſtate, are deſired to bring their accounts;——And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment; as we are determined to proſecute all thoſe who do not comply.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, } Adminiſtrators.
ALEXANDER HATES, }

17 20

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thurſday the 8th of November, 1769, from the ſubſcriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, pale ſallow complection, occaſioned by ſickneſs he lately had in the Weſt-Indies; has been a ſoldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the ſcar of which may be ſeen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jerſies, employed in the farming buſineſs:—Had on when he went away, a check'd ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia drab breeches or oznaburg trowſers, black ſtockings, Engliſh made ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldiſh brown under waiſtcoat, a ſhort blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brimm'd boy's felt hat. He alſo carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was ſent to a waſherwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton ſtockings, one or two pairs of oznaburg, and two pair check'd trowſers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled ſhirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the ſlap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow ſtain.—All perſons to whom any of the ſaid goods may be offer'd for ſale, or who may afterwards diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them, and the ſaid ſervant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the ſaid ſervant, as they will anſwer it at their peril.

17 18 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

I The ſubſcriber having ſpent near ſixty years of life, in the moſt unwearied induſtry, (the latter part of which has been ſingularly unfortunate) and being willing and deſirous, ſo far as in my power, to do juſtice to all men, and to deliver up all my effects to the uſe and benefit of my creditors; do give this public notice, to all whom it may concern, that I ſhall apply to the governor, council, and general aſſembly, of the province of New-Jerſey, at their enſuing meeting in general aſſembly, at Burlington, on the fifteenth day of March next; for a law of ſaid province, to be paſſed, to ſave and prevent my perſon from impriſonment for any debts heretofore by me contracted; any eſtate that I may hereafter acquire, to be nevertheleſs ſubject to be taken and ſeized, for the uſe of my creditors.

Newark, Feb. 24th, 1770.

17 20 UZAL OGDEN.

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Maſter of the Latin and Greek Languages, and ſome Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Perſon need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended and are of unblemiſhed Characters.

To be ſold, at firſt Coſt, for Caſh only, at the Houſe of

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

In WALL-STREET,

A Great Variety of black Laces,
Trolly, minioner, blond and Bruſſels laces.
Silk ſtockings, ſilk and other gloves,
Gauſes, flower'd lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,
Silk, linen and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Muſlins, copper plate linen and cotton for gowns,
Striped Luteſtrings, ſtuffs and India luteſtring,
Black and white crape,
Jewel pins, paſte buckles, pencils, pocket books,
Black japaned pins, needles,
French pearl, garnet and jet necklaces and ear rings,
India pearl and other necklaces,
Threads and ſewing ſilk,
Cravats, ſtay laces, tapes and
Nonſopretes, ſtay makers trimmings, and ſattins of all ſorts for cloaks, &c.
Beſt Engliſh ſtays; ſcarlet cloth cloaks,
Sarſenett and ſtuff quilted petticoats,
Combs of all ſorts, Italian hair powder,
Flowers of all ſorts, fans,
Packing trunks, hat boxes,
Childrens ſhoes;
A variety of ready made hats,
Bonnets and other faſhionable goods, on the loweſt terms.

The buſineſs is carried on as uſual, and the beſt accounts of faſhions have been ſent over by every packet for that purpoſe. 14 17

ALL perſons having any juſt demands on the eſtate of Mary Holmes, widow, late of the city of New-York, deceaſed; are deſired to bring in their accounts, to Edward Nicoll, to be adjuſted; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame by the firſt of April next, to prevent Trouble. 17 20

EDWARD NICOLL, Adminiſtrator.

THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great-Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracted her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end, but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.——It this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,——nor more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers ——Without rags it is impoſſible for them to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them—The value to each perſon is ſuch a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

To be ſold, wholeſale or Retale.

SUPERFINE and middling broad-cloths
Superfine ſhalloons, and durants
The beſt four thread worſted breeches pieces
Superfine and middling hair ſhags, Manchester velvets and thickſets,
Beſt Bath coating of different colours, fine knaps
Flannel and ſwanſkin
Superfine kerſey for riding coats, beſt ſilk twiſt buttons, common baſket do.
Shammy gloves, worſted ſtockings, fine & middling buckrams, worſted gartering, white number thread, cloth coloured do.
Boxes of wafers, cotton ſhapes for veſts, double gilt buttons, metal and horn do. black ſerge duſoy
Coarſe and fine Iriſh linen
Livery lace
Cotton janes, ſtriped burdets,
Clouting diaper, double allopeens of different colours,
Black and cloth coloured crape, the beſt taylor's ſhears and irons, pinchbeck ſhoe & knee buckels,
Children's do. by the dozen
Common combs, pen knives,
Knives and forks
Nankeens and India janes for breeches
Ruſſia drilling, a cheap thing for breeches
Silk breeches pieces, ſcarlet cambletfor coats
Scarlet ſagathie, and cloth colour'd do. India dimmity,
Silk torſettees and Cambletts
Duſoys, ſilk and hair grogram, Perſians of different colours, Genoa velvet of different colours, ſhags, and feather'd
Velvet, ſilk hoſe, thread and cotton do.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Black & white Barcelona do.
Sewing ſilk
Silk knee garters, ſcarf ſilk twiſt, ſilk ferrets
Broad and narrow gold and ſilver lace, gold and ſilver vellum, gold and ſilver knee garters, gold and ſilver thread, gold and ſilver epolets, gold and ſilver fringe, faſhionable ſilver buttons; a few boxes of ſpermaceti candles
Loaf ſugar, &c.

17 20

Any of the above goods, will be ſold cheap for caſh, by ENNIS GRAHAM, at the corner of Wall-ſtreet.

To be LET or SOLD, from the 1ſt of May next.

THE noted houſe and lot of land generally known by the name of the Glaſs-Houſe, where Mr Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchace or rent the ſame may apply to James Sacket or Cary Ludlow. 13—

To the PUBLIC.

AN advertiſement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-York Joutnal, of Thurſday laſt, publiſhing a leaſe for the term of nineteen years, from the firſt day of May next; of a dwelling houſe and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches maker, to be ſold; together with one other dwelling houſe, adjoining thereto, ſituate on the north ſide of Queen-ſtreet, contiguous to the Fly-market, in the ſaid city of New York, and that any perſon inclineable to purchaſe ſaid leaſe, might hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new-gaol, in ſaid city. This is therefore to inform the public, that ſaid houſes and lot of ground, are my property and eſtate in fee ſimple, whereof I became ſeized, by virtue of the laſt will of my father, Francis Foy, late of ſaid city, breeches maker, deceaſed; and that I have not, ſince my father's death, or ſince I became ſeiz'd of ſaid premiſes,—convey'd, aſſign'd, or executed any deed, or deeds, leaſe or leaſes of ſaid houſes and lot of ground, or any of them, or joined my huſband, James Robbins, in conveying, aſſigning, or executing, any deed, or deeds, leaſe, or leaſes, of ſaid houſes and lot of ground, or any of them, other than a leaſe for the term of three years, to the ſaid John Devan, which will determine on the firſt day of May next: On which day I mean and intend to apply for the poſſeſſion of ſaid premiſes, as I have not by any means whatſoever, authoriz'd, or empower'd, the ſaid John Cox, or any other perſon or perſons, to ſell or diſpoſe of the ſame, for the term of nineteen years, or for any other term of years Of which all perſons that ſhall or may be concerned in the purchaſing or buying any fictitious intereſt, the ſaid John Cox may claim to have in or to the ſaid premiſes, are hereby deſired to take notice. Dated at New-York aforeſaid, this 1ſt day of March, 1770.

17 20 MARY ROBBINS.

TO BE SOLD.

NINETEEN Years Leaſe (from the firſt day of May next) of a commodious and well ſituated dwelling houſe and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Davan, Leather Breeches-maker; together with one other dwelling houſe adjoining thereunto: ſaid premiſſes are ſituate on the North ſide of Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly Market, in the centre of the city, which renders it valuable and convenient for either Merchant or Mechanic; it has been the moſt noted place in New-York, for carrying on the leather dreſſing and Breeches making Buſineſs, for upwards of twenty years paſt;—the lot is eſteemed one of the beſt and moſt commodious in the city; the whole in good ſufficient and tenantable repair, and now (at the worſt of times,) rents for ninety pounds per Annum: Any perſon inclinable to purthe leaſe of the aboyementioned premiſſes, may hear of the conditions by applying to JOHN COX at the New Gaol.

Alſo to be ſold, two lots of land No. 2 and 4 ſituate in the Townſhip of Barnet, on the Weſt ſide of Connecticut River, in the county of Cumberland; the whole containing 700 acres or thereabouts: A good title will be given for the ſame; any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply as above. 22d February 1770. 16 19

N. B. As my Title has been publickly called in Queſtion; any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may have full Satisfaction from the Opinion of Council, in my Hands.

7th March, 1770. JOHN COX.

BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and Thomas Van Horne, Eſqrs. two of his Majeſty's Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suſſex: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thurſday the 22d of March, is appointed by ſaid Judges to meet, at the Court Houſe in ſaid County, in order to diſcharge John Allen, he having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of Inſolvency. Feb. 9th, 1770. 16 19

New-Jerſey, } BY order of the honourable John Ander-
Monmouth. } ſon, John Taylor and John Wardle, Eſqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for ſaid connty; That William Tompſon, petitioner for debt, in ſaid gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualified to his ſchedule of his effects, purſuant to a late act of aſſembly; an act, entitled, an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, made this preſent tenth year of his Majeſty's reign. Now theſe are to give notice, to the creditors of ſaid debtor, that they be together at the court houſe of ſaid county, on the 20th day of March next, to ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be aſſign'd for the uſe of his creditors, and his body diſcharged from gaol, purſuant to ſaid act. 16 19

THE Partnerſhip between Joſeph Randle and John Ridgway, being this Day diſſolved; all Perſons concerned are deſired to bring in and ſettle their Accounts, and pay or receive the Balances due. 16 9

To be ſold, for no Fault, but want of Employ,

A Negro Man about 22 Years old, is acquainted with all Kinds of Houſe Work, underſtands taking Care of a Horſe, and Country Buſineſs.

Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

To be let, from the firſt Day of MAY next,

THE noted tavern, known by the name of the ſign of the Dove, ſituate on Harlem road, about five miles diſtant from New-York, together with a commodious kitchen, garden, barn, ſtable and ſmall tract of land, contiguous thereto. The ſaid premiſes will be let for one year, or a leaſe thereof given for a term of years, as may beſt ſuit the leſſor and leſſee:—For further particulars inquire of JAMES MILLS, at the New Gaol.

New-York, 19th Feb. 1770. 16 19

Wanted immediately,

A Perſon who will undertake to erect, at a Place about 30 Miles from this City,

A FORGE with two Hammers and four Fires.

It will be required that the Timber be cut ſpeedily, before the Sap begins to riſe, and that the Undertaker perform the whole Work, gravel the Dam, &c. finding himſelf Hands, Team and Proviſions.

Good Security will be given, that the Money, according to Agreement, ſhall be paid when the Work is completed. Inquire of the Printer. 16 19

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1418.

[THURSDAY, March 8, 1770.]

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN and INHABITANTS of the City and Province of New-York.

Gentlemen,

HEARING since I have had the Honour of an Imprisonment for the Cause of *American* Liberty, that the last Gift of Money for the Support of a standing Army in this Country, was attempted to be justified by the Precedent of former Donations, I think it necessary in Vindication of the Colony, to publish a succinct History of our several Acts for this Purpose; and from a Contrast of our Circumstances at the several Periods in which they were passed, the impartial Reader will, I doubt not, find abundant Cause to conclude that what has formerly been done, was rather a Reason for desisting from, than multiplying fresh Instances of our Generosity.

The first Demand of Money for the Troops, was on the 3d December, 1765. The Act of Parliament which gave rise to it, was passed not long before, and contained a Clause which it is proper for every Friend of Liberty to peruse. It is in these Words.

'And whereas there are several Barracks in the several 'Places in his Majesty's Dominions in *America*, or some 'of them, provided by the Colonies for the lodging and 'covering of Soldiers, in Lieu of Quarters, for the Ease 'and Conveniency as well of the Inhabitants of and in 'such Colonies, as of the Soldiers, *it is hereby further* 'enacted, that all such Officers and Soldiers so put and 'placed in such Barracks, or in hired uninhabited Houses, 'Out Houses, Barns or other Buildings, shall from Time 'to Time, be furnished and supplied there *by the Persons* to 'be authorized or appointed for that Purpose *by the* 'Governor and Council of each respective Province, or 'upon Neglect or Refusal of such Governor and Council 'in any Province, then by two or more Justices of the 'Peace, residing in or near such Place, with *Fire, Candles, Vinegar and Salt, Bedding, Utensils for dressing their Victuals, and Small Beer or Cyder not exceeding five Pints, or half a Pint of Rum mixt with a Quart of Water*, to *each* Man, 'without paying any Thing for the same: And that the 'several Persons who shall so take and fit up as aforesaid, 'such uninhabited Houses, &c. may be *reimbursed* and 'paid all such Charges and Expences they shall be put to 'therein: Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that 'the respective Provinces shall pay unto *such Person or* 'Persons, all such Sum or Sums of Money as *by them* paid, 'laid out and expended, for the taking, hiring and fitting 'up such uninhabited Houses, Out-Houses, Barns or other 'Buildings, and for furnishing the Officers and Soldiers 'therein, and in the Barracks with *Fire, Candles, Vinegar 'and Salt, Bedding, Utensils for dressing Victuals, and Small 'Beer, Cyder or Rum*, as aforesaid; and such Sum or Sums 'are hereby REQUIRED to be raised in such Manner as 'the *public Charges* for the Provinces respectively are raised.

This Act was fabricated in Mr. *Grenville's* Administration, and under his Eye, and when the first Requisition was made under it, the whole Continent was in a Flame. Our own Fort, on Account of the Stamp Duties, was then but just dismantled by Sir *Henry Moore*, of all that horrible Apparatus with which it had threatened the Destruction of the Town and the Slaughter of its Inhabitants, and we were looking out with all the Anxiety of Hope and Fear, for the Repeal of a Law, supported by a powerful Enemy. I speak of Mr. *Grenville*, who was in Principle against us, in his Temper determined, indefatigable and persevering, and who had Abilities and was provoked by Opposition.

A Desire to please, so common on the Arrival of a new Governor, was a Motive favourable to a Compliance, especially as he discovered a Spirit of Moderation.

Some therefore out of Fear, and others from a Variety of Considerations, were disposed to submit to this new Tax; and yet in these Circumstances, and when the *American* Doctrines with Respect to *British* Taxations, were comparatively *new*, such was the Virtue and Intrepidity of the Assembly, that they gave an Answer to the Message agreeable to a Report made by Mr. Justice *Livingston*, who then represented the County of *Dutchess*, which was in Substance as follows.

1. That where Troops are quartered in the King's Barracks, they are furnished with Necessaries without Expence to the Country they are in.

2. That as our Barracks were sufficient for double the Number of Troops then in the Colony, this Application was unnecessary.

3. That the proper Time for providing for marching Troops, would be after the Expence was incurred.

And thus we escaped for that Year; there were many and real Friends of the Country too, who thought our Refusal a bolder Stroke than consisted with Prudence, and urged as a Reason that we were holding up a Claim to greater Privileges than the Kingdom of *Ireland*, whose Conduct they thought a proper Pattern for the Imitation of the Colonies.

On the 13th June, 1766, there was a new call for Money, for General *Gage* had made a Requisition for the Reception of Troops then actually under Orders for their March to this City.

At this Juncture we were rejoicing on the Introduction of a Whig Ministry, and the Repeal of the execrable Stamp-Act. Every Friend we had in England, had exhorted to a Spirit of Condescension and Gratitude, as most conducive to our Interest, and a Spirit of Peace and Moderation was inculcated upon us with the greater Earnestness, to make good the Assurances of the new Ministry, and falsify the Prophecies of Mr. *Grenville*, and the Protesting Lords, who affected to foresee, that we should grow insolent and wanton, in Proportion to what they were pleased to term, the Lenity of Great Britain.

Such however was the inflexible Virtue of the House, that they were determined to manifest their Disgust at the Mutiny Act, in the Manner reported, as the Sense of the Committee, by Mr. *Philip Livingston*, on the 29th of June 1766; the Import of which was,

1. That this Colony in no Instance, ever refused a necessary Aid for his Majesty's Service.

2. That the Requisition for the Troops, would expose us to an Expence beyond our Abilities, the Number of the Troops that may be brought into this Colony being *unknown*, and the Articles required for them *unprecedented*.

3. That the General's Requisition amounted to Three Pence a Day for each Man, exclusive of Beds and Covering.

4. That this Colony at all Events, ought not to be charged beyond its Proportion, even tho' the Provision could justly be demanded from the Colonies in general, and,

5. The Governor was then informed, that the King's Service could not suffer by a Non Compliance, for that there was in the Treasury the Sum of £. 3990, which had been formerly given to the King, and was subject to the General's Order.

They were nevertheless urged the next Day by a Message from the Governor, to know upon what Conditions that Money was to be drawn out, and whether for indemnifying the Magistrates for their Expences in quartering the Troops, as the Statute required?

On the 23d of June, the House signified that they could not in Justice to their Constituents, *establish* any Fund for furnishing the Troops; but that for *one Year* they would provide *Beds, Bedding, and Utensils* for dressing Victuals for *Five Hundred* Men and *one* Company of Artillery. On the 3d of July, Sir *Henry Moore* ran the Risk of passing a Law impowering the *Corporation of New-York and Albany*, to furnish the Barracks, and to draw for the Expence out of what had been *before given* to the Crown in 1762. I say, the Assembly had the Merit of refusing at that Time *a formal* Compliance with the Mutiny Act, for tho' the Money *already belonged* to the Crown, yet they would not make Provision according to the Extent of the Statute, and for this very Reason the Act was disallowed by his Majesty in Privy Council, the 13th of April, 1767.

The Refusal of Salt, Vinegar, Cyder and Beer, awakened the Resentment of the Ministry; and before the next Meeting of the Assembly, the Earl of *Shelburne* wrote that memorable Letter to Sir *Henry Moore*, insisting in a very preremptory Tone, upon a *full* and *perfect* Submission to, and Compliance with the Act of Parliament, as a *Proof* of our *Duty, Loyalty and Obedience*.

His Lordship, who was then one of the Principal Secretaries of State, had avowed a Friendship for the Colonies, and given Proof of it in his Zeal for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and several Motives therefore conspired to induce the House to listen to his Demand, did they consist with Fidelity to the People, and a wise Concern for the true and durable Rights and Interest of the Country; and yet tho' his Letter was communicated on the 18th of November, the Assembly, being determined upon manifesting their Disgust at the Tax, neither stirred in the Business nor uttered a Syllable upon the Subject, till after they were stimulated by a Message on the 24th of that Month, nor even then till near four Weeks afterwards.

That Message imported, that for want of Room in the Barracks, the Officers of the 28th Regiment had been lodged in private Houses, and that the Expence had been advanced by the Corporation: Of this he now sent them an Account, and in *Behalf of the City*, demanded a Reimbursment.

It was the 12th of December, before he could draw out their Answer, Mr. *Philip Livingston* then reported from a Committee, that an Address should be presented to the Governor, shewing the Reasons why they could give no more Money, consistent with their Duty to their Constituents; and the next Day Mr. *Justice Livingston* brought in a Draft of the Address for that Purpose.

On the 18th, it was presented, and after an *absolute Refusal*, they express themselves thus:

"In the Provision we made last Session, for quartering "two Batallions and one Company of Artillery, we "loaded ourselves with a Burden much greater than any "of the neighbouring Governments lie under, for that "Service; and imagined, that far from being censured "on that Account, it would be accepted as a new Instance "of that Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Govern"ment, of which this Colony has exhibited so many "Proofs.

"We beg Leave further to represent to your Excellency, "that by the Act of Parliament, it appears to be the "Intention of the Legislature, to provide for quartering "the Soldiers *only on a March*; but according to the Con"struction put upon it here, it is required that all the "Forces which shall at any Time enter this Colony, shall "be quartered during *the whole Year*, in a very *unusual* "and *expensive* Manner——That by the marching seve"ral Regiments into this Colony, this Expence would "become ruinous and unsupportable; and therefore we "cannot consistent with our Duty to our Constituents, "put it in the Power of any Person, (whatever Confi"dence we may have in his Prudence and Integrity) to "lay such a Burden on them."

There is an Anecdote of this Period, concerning the Conduct of Sir *Henry Moore*, which in Justice to him and the Assembly, ought not to be suppressed.——

The Assembly we see were bent to shew even the very Ministers who saved us from the Jaws of Perdition, that they would not run in the Way of the Parliament's Command, but maintain their Attachment to the Colony Principle, concerning Matters of Taxation; and when they sent the Copy of their Address to the Governor, according to the standing Usage in such Cases, a Day or two before the public Presentment of it, he conceived it so highly mounted, that the very Terms of it, independent of the Matter, might give Offence, and draw down upon the Colony, the Royal Indignation.——Under that Apprehension, and out of Regard to the Country, he instantly took Coach, and rode out to the Assembly, who to avoid the Small Pox, at that Time prevailing in the City, were convened several Miles off at the Glass-House.—He came in amongst them, avowing that a Desire to dictate to the House was not in the least his Intention, but that being confident their Address would offend, he desired to submit certain Alterations he proposed, towards softening the Expressions, to their Consideration. They took it back, thanked him, and presented a new Address according to his own Recommendation.——And this I mention, because it is a Proof of *his* Concern for the Colony, and of *their* Attachment to the *American* Cause. For the Truth of all which, I appeal to every Member of that Assembly.——

The News of this bold Conduct no sooner got Home, than our Friends were alarmed by Threats of Vengeance uttered by all the People of Office of every Rank. The Statute past on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, declaring the Supremacy of the Parliament, obliged even the Ministers, friendly to us as they were, to censure our Conduct, and as to the Opposition, they were full of Wrath.—— What Punishment in particular would fall upon us, no Man could pretend positively to foretell; some imagined the Army would be ordered to make their Quarters good, others that our Legislation would be annihilated, and all agreed, that as soon as the Parliament met, we were to feel their Resentment, in a Way of *unusual Severity*.

With these Impressions the House met again on the 27th May, 1767.

A further Provision was asked, agreeable to a new Mutiny Act then passed, similar to the last, and to continue till March 1768.

They accordingly gave the Sum of £. 3000; but in their Address not only complain with Firmness and Freedom, of Misrepresentations to the King; but vindicate the Liberality of the Colony in Grants upon *reasonable* Requisition, alledge that the last Year's Expences amounted to £. 3500; aver it to be beyond our Proportion, and hint that no further Aid was to be *hereafter* expected for the Troops.——And it is worth Observation, that to avoid the very Appearance of a *formal* Obedience, the Money was given not to the Barrack-Master, as the Statute directed, but to General *Gage*, for this Disposition of it; and for this very Reason, this Act also was afterwards disallowed.

Before the News reached *England*, the *Suspending Act* was passed. Divers Projects to punish us, had been proposed, but this as the most *Lenient*, was urged and carried by General *Conway*, of whose Regard to the Plantations, the *Americans* had, no Doubt, from his Opposition to the Stamp-Act, as well as his Activity in the Repeal of it.

By this memorable Statute, we were to be disabled from passing a Law of *any Kind whatsoever*, or even a Vote, until the Provision, required by the Mutiny Act, was made for the Troops.—That Act indeed demanded less, *viz.* a *Reimbursement* after the Expence was accrued, but taking the two Acts together, there seemed to be no Saving of our Legislative Authority, but by beginning with a Grant.

Never was a Sett of Men in greater Perplexity, than the Assembly, when they met upon this Business in Autumn 1767.

The Questions, whether they should contribute or not, and in what Manner? were so agitated, that the Bill for a further Aid, stuck from the 17th of November, to the 3d of December; and without Doors the Contradiction of Sentiments was still greater.

The neighbouring Colonies, interested in our Example, looked on with an Eye of Commiseration. In the former Gifts we had purposedly avoided a Conformity with the Statute, and this was then easily effected, but the King's Disallowance of the two Acts for that Purpose, now called the Governor and Council, to unusual Caution, and the Suspending Act obliged all the Branches to watch their Steps, for the Sake of personal Safety, as well as the Good of the Colony.

Among the Diversity of Opinions, some People were for an absolute Refusal, going without a Legislation, and risking the Wrath of the Mother Country, in any new Mode of Compulsion, which the Parliament might think fit to devise,—a great Number however, both within and without Doors, disapproved this Opinion as too violent, and thought it most prudent to keep this Bolt for *another* Day, when the Sense of the Colonies was better known, and that it was expedient for the present to give a small additional Aid, lest this Province should stand single in the Quarrel, and fall a helpless Sacrifice to the Indignation of the Commons of Great Britain, and therefore the House came to a Resolution to give £. 1500.

Disputes then arose, concerning the *Manner*: All agreed to avoid as much as possible, a Conformity to the *Letter* of the Statute, that there might be no Pretext for pleading Compact against us: An implicative Acknowledgment of the Parliamentary Claim was also to be guarded against; and yet as it was the Aim of *Great Britain* to compel a Recognition of their Authority, the Difficulty was to contrive a Mode of acting, which by a *seeming* Compliance, might save our Legislation, and render the Suspending Act obsolete, without exposing the Colony *hereafter* to the Charge of a Cession, of our Claim to an Exemption from the taxing Power of *Great Britain*.

Some contended for proceeding no farther than a Vote of Credit for £. 1500: Others thought there was a Necessity for a Law, and were the more anxious for an Approach so near the Requisitions of the Statute, to insure the Ministerial Acquiescence, because that would be *leading* to the House of Commons; and the Importance of the Bills then before the Assembly, among which there was one for the Extension of certain Statutes, and another in Design, to counter-secure the Colony against the vast Debt of their late Treasurer, were urged as additional Arguments; for unspeakable had been the public Loss, if both those Objects were frustrated.

Embarrassed on every Side, confounded by jarring Sentiments, and not knowing what Step to take, certain Members of both Houses met for a Conference in the public Library: and afterwards the whole Council and Assembly came together, in the Council Chamber, at the Town Hall, and consulted how to extricate the Colony, and escape the mischievous Aim of this *unprecedented Statute*.—There is no Entry of those Interviews upon the Jour-

nals. The delicate Nature both of the Buſineſs and the Times, rendered it improper to expoſe theſe Conferences to the Public. And to encourage the like Zeal for the Cauſe of *American* Liberty on other Occaſions, I ſhall ſuppreſs the Subſtance of the Intelligence concerning them, which I had from a Member of that Aſſembly.* Let it ſuffice that Mr. Chief Juſtice *Horſmanden*, Mr. *Watts*, Mr. *Oliver De Lancey*, and moſt of the preſent Members of his Majeſty's Council were in that Conclave; and that it was ſoon after agreed by the Aſſembly, (I think if I am informed right that very Day) to give £. 1500, and make the Money iſſuable by the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, by an Act without any Preamble, or the leaſt Reference *in Terms* either to the Mutiny or the ſuſpending Act: And in this Form Sir *Henry Moore*, ventured to paſs it, tho' a ſtrict Conformity to the *former* rendered it neceſſary, to give the Money to *the Perſon* appointed to perform the Duty of a *Barrack Maſter*, and as a *Reimburſement* for his Expences in that Station.

Without Doors the Project was approved by many, becauſe there was no *literal* Compliance with the Mutiny Act, and the Miniſters themſelves, unwilling to ſtir up new Sirife, ſuffered this Law to paſs without Cenſure.

It is clear, from the Whole, that if even in this Inſtance there was a *ſeeming* Submiſſion, it is to be aſcribed to a *Species of Compulſion*, and that there were ſuch Proofs left of a Reluctancy on our Part, as will *forever* obviate the pretence of a free Volition, ſo eſſential to the Validity of Compacts of every Kind.

This was the Aſſembly who had ſtruggled for ſeven Years with the innumerable Difficulties and Perplexities which have diſtinguiſhed thoſe unhappy Times.—I preſume not to write their Eulogium—nor do I pretend to ſay that they were faultleſs in their Meaſures.—There are many Gentlemen who were Members of it, capable of defending themſelves.—All I meant by this ſhort Narrative (compiled chiefly from their Journals) is to bring this Point into full View, that we have no Hopes of Redemption from the Mutiny Act, by a *Continuation of our Compliances*, and that *thoſe Compliances* furniſh no Argument for a Repetition of *our Prodigality*. That Aſſembly was diſſolved in Purſuance of a Septennial Act; and ſince October, 1768, within the ſhort Interval of not much more than a Year, we have made Donations to the Troops of 5600l. more: And I ſubmit it to the whole Continent whether our Complaints againſt the new Duties, and our reiterated Submiſſions at the *ſame Time* to a Law for the Support of a Standing Army in this Country, are not repugnant to each other, and incompatible with the common Principle upon which our Liberties and the Felicity and Safety of this Country moſt undoubtedly depend. Our Diſpute is with the *Commons* of *Great Britain*, with *Fellow Subjects*, and for *Conſtitutional* Rights. If it terminates by a Relinquiſhment of their Claims, they ſuffer no Diminution of *their* own Freedom: Let them ceaſe to trouble us, and the whole Empire will be both *happy and free*: But if the Controverſy ends by our *voluntary* Reſignation of *all Property* to their *ſole* Diſpoſition, we ſhall thenceforth become the moſt *inglorious of Slaves*. To our Sovereign and his illuſtrious Houſe, all *America* profeſſes, and *ſeriouſly* profeſſes the moſt inviolate Attachment; and ſurely with a gracious King upon the Throne, the Exerciſe of our Conſtitutional Right of refuſing Aids, ſubverſive of our Security, can bring no juſt Impeachment upon our Loyalty and Affection. 'Tis this Right that conſtitutes *Britain* a free State; and that *Americans* may enjoy *Britiſh Liberties* and *Britiſh Securities* to the lateſt Poſterity, is the ardent Prayer and (when delivered from his Impriſonment) ſhall be the ſtrenuous Endeavours of the Public's moſt

Obedient humble Servant,

From the New-Gaol, New-York, Feb. 24, 1770. ALEX. McDOUGALL.

**Note. *Theſe Tranſactions were before the Diſſolution of February 1768.*

NEW-HAVEN, February 9.

We are informed by a Letter from Capt. Samuel Chew dated at Guadaloupe, Dec. 15. That on the 16th of Nov. (eight Days after he left this Port) he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he loſt 18 Horſes and Oxen, and one of his Cables, &c. and that he had tempeſtuous Weather the moſt of his Paſſage.

This Day one John Potter, (who ſays that he belongs to Rhode Iſland) was whipt for ſtealing a Hat and Great Coat, from Mr. Andrew Baldwin, of this Town.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

Tueſday ſe'nnight a melancholy accident happened in this City, when a Boy about five Years old Son of Frederick Fine juſt coming home from School, tumbled head foremoſt into a Kettle of hot Water that ſtood by the Fire, and was ſcalded to Death in an inſtant.

To be ſold, for no Fault, but want of Employ,

A Negro Man about 22 Years old,

is acquainted with all Kinds of Houſe Work, underſtands taking Care of a Horſe, and Country Buſineſs.

Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange.

To all the SONS of LIBERTY.

WHEREAS Mr. Abraham De La Montaigne was applied to for his Houſe, that the Sons of Liberty in general, might there commemorate the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, on the 19th Day of March next, But it appearing that his Houſe was engaged for a certain ſet of Gentlemen, according to his Advertiſement in the public News Papers. A Number of the Sons of Liberty in this City, were under the Neceſſity of purchaſing a proper Houſe for the Accommodation of all Lovers of freedom on that Day, and for their Uſe on future Occaſions, in the Promotion of the Common Cauſe.

THIS is therefore to give Notice, that the Houſe ſo purchaſed, is the Corner Houſe in the Broad-Way, near *Liberty-Pole*, lately kept by Mr. Edward Smith: And all the Sons of Liberty, without Diſcrimination, who chooſe to commemorate that Glorious Day, are requeſted to attend at the ſaid Houſe on the Nineteenth Day of March next, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid. Dinner will be ſerved up at two of the Clock, and the Bill called preciſely at Six

N. B. The Nineteenth Day of March is fixed upon, as the Eighteenth, being the Anniverſary Day of the Repeal, happens on the Sabbath.

To the PUBLIC,

AN Advertiſement having appeared in laſt Monday's papers, inviting the Sons of Liberty to ding at my houſe on Monday the 19th of March next in order to celebrate the anniverſary of the repeal of the Stamp Act; which invitation not having proceeded from any of the gentlemen who engaged my houſe for that day: I think myſelf obliged, not only in juſtice to them, but alſo to the public, to give this notice, that ſeveral gentlemen as a committee from a great number of other gentlemen, having engaged my houſe ſome time ago, for the celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act on the 19th of March next, I ſhall not be able to entertain any other company than thoſe gentlemen and their connections who engaged my houſe for that day.

ABRAHAM DE LA MONTAGNIE.

New-York, February 6, 1770.

THE friends to Liberty and Trade, who formerly aſſociated together at *Barden's*, *Jones's* and *Smith's* to celebrate the anniverſary of the repeal of the Stamp Act, are requeſted to meet for that purpoſe on Monday the 19th of March next, at the houſe of Mr. *Abraham De La Montagnie*.

Dinner will be ſerved up preciſely at two o'clock, and the bill called at ſix.

Wanted immediately,

A Perſon who will undertake to erect, at a Place about 30 Miles from this City,

A FORGE with two Hammers and four Fires.

It will be required that the Timber be cut ſpeedily, before the Sap begins to riſe, and that the Undertaker perform the whole Work, gravel the Dam, &c. finding himſelf Hands, Team and Proviſions.

Good Security will be given, that the Money, according to Agreement, ſhall be paid when the Work is completed. Inquire of the Printer. 16 19

To be let from the firſt day of May next; a new houſe, two ſtories high, 6 fire-places, and a dry cellar: The whole well finiſhed; wherein Mr. John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr Cruger's houſe, on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckink, at the univerſal ſtore, the corner of the Old Slip-Market: Where yet may be had, an aſſortment of articles at preſent ſomewhat ſcarce, glaſs ware, ſuch as, wine-glaſſes, decanters &c. Iron wire ſorted, box tin, London and Briſtol pewter, paper hangings, window glaſs, painters and dyers colours; and ſundry other articles to them connected; a large and complete aſſortment of China and drugs:—with many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious to mention. 15 18

LATELY imported, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for caſh only by JOHN KEATING, at his ſtore between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Iriſh linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worſted pluſhes of different colours.
Fuſtians, ſilk twiſt and mohair.
Beſt twiſt and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, ſilk laces.
A great variety of the moſt faſhionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauſes and gauſe handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different ſizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different ſizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Perſians, taffaties and lutſtrings, modes, pelongs & ſattins of all colours.
Fans or ſabbath-day coolers.
All ſorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worſted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worſted ſtockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes.
Men's ſtout ſhoes.
Beſt New-York made beaver Hats.
Beſt raiſins in caſks,
Good ſnuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And ſeveral other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat aſſortment of milinary in the greateſt taſte.

Likewiſe at ſaid KEATING's may be had paſteboard, Wrapping paper, preſs paper, catridge do. ſheathing do. punting do. and may be had in 10 days a quantity of writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

THE proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe, in January 1768, granted a tax of two dollars on each right, and alſo in April 1769 granted a tax of two dollars on each right, a conſiderable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the company's uſe, and at a meeting of ſaid company January 16th 1770, it was agreed upon and voted that ſuch proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in ſaid taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them, by the firſt day of March next, and ſuch as ſhall neglect to pay ſaid taxes by that time, their right is declared by a vote of ſaid company forfeited, and doth revert to ſaid company,

Per order of the ſaid meeting in Jan. 1770.

14 16 SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD.

THE noted Griſt-Mills on Cranberry Brook, in the County of Middleſex, Province of New-Jerſey, all in good working order, has two Pair of ſtones, three good bolts which go by water, the ſtream is good, a framed houſe, ſtable, lot of three acres of good Engliſh meadow adjoining: Alſo 212 acres of good land, a good framed dwelling houſe and Barn thereon two miles from ſaid mills, and 19 acres of meadow lying along Peaolipin Brook; they lie in a pleaſant and healthy country, the eſtate of Michael Reynolds, deceas'd, the mills are well ſituated for a Country ſtore, lying on the ſtage road ten miles from South-River landing, and 18 miles from Abbot's landing on Delaware, ſo that the purchaſer may ſend his produce, or receive goods from either New-York or Philadelphia, at a very reaſonable rate: The mills to be ſold ſeparate, if required: For further particulars, enquire of us, on the premiſes, who will give a good title.

Feb. 10, 1770. *Grace Reynolds,* } Execut.
15 18 *John Reynolds,* }

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, German jackets and ſlips, after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes, inclin'd to caſts and riſings in their hips and ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents, by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers, in London: he acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London, by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and in this city, with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs and true fitting.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price. He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any diſtance,—and is to be found next door to Mr John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN, having diſolved their partnerſhip, deſire all perſons indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of May next, to prevent the diſagreeable neceſſity of having recourſe to the law.

To be ſold by *Ludlow* and *Hoffman*,

A Parcel of Bolting Cloths; likewiſe a dwelling-houſe in which is a convenient large ſhop, beſides three rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole houſe, together with a large ſtorehouſe for ſtoring of wheat, &c. barn and horſe ſtable, a good well, &c. with about 40 acres of land, including as much meadow land as yields form 20 to 30 loads of hay, with a common right for fire-wood; ſituate about one and a half mile from Poughkeepſie town, on the Great Nine Partners road, the fork where the roads from Fiſhkills, Philip's, and Beekman's Precincts meet; ſuppoſed to be the beſt ſituation for trade in Dutcheſs county.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, the firſt Tueſday in April next, or at private ſale any time before, a farm or plantation, ſituated on Bound Brook (five miles from Brunſwick landing, and one and an half mile from the town of Bound-Brook,) in Somerſet county, Eaſt New-Jerſey, formerly in the poſſeſſion of William Clawſon, containing about 150 acres, of very good land, the greateſt part meadow, yielding from 70 to 80 tons of hay a year. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Tobias Van Orden, at Bound-Brook, or Ludlow and Hoffman, in New-York. 14 17

TO BE LETT from the 1ſt of May next.

A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutgers's Brew-houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard, a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern; enquire of the printer hereof. 14 18

TO BE SOLD,

A Houſe and lot of ground in New-Barbados, (or Hackinſack) in the county of Bergen and province of New-Jerſey, together with a griſt-mill, newly erected, and out houſes properly ſituated: There are about three acres of very fine land, the back part thereof ſurrounded by a very pretty ſtream of water, on which the mill ſtands, it fronts on one ſide the plain or green, on the other ſide it faces the ſtreet; the whole moſt beautifully ſituated, and capable of being made, at a ſmall expence, a moſt agreeable ſeat for a gentleman; plenty of ſmall fiſh are to be caught in the brook, in the proper ſeaſon, and is a very convenient ſituation for a ſhopkeeper or tradeſman of any kind. The houſe is large, built of ſtone, and may eaſily be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at preſent incloſed in a very handſome pale fence; fronting the plain is a very neat houſe, fit for an office or a ſtore: The mill houſe is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come up to the dock, along ſide the mill-houſe; a few young trees, alſo are on the premiſes, of the beſt kinds of apples, peaches and plumbs; and is univerſally allowed to be the fineſt place (for the bigneſs) in this country. There will be ſold with the above ſaid premiſes, about twenty acres of wood land, at the diſtance of one mile and a half. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to SAMUEL B. LEYDECKER, on the premiſes, who will give a good title for the ſame. *January* 31, 1770. 13 16

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE;

ON Thurſday the eighth Day of March next, the Reſidue of the Goods and Chattels, belonging to the Eſtate of the Rev. Cornelius Blauw, deceaſed, conſiſting of his wearing Apparel, ſome Jewels, Plate, &c. ſome valuable Books in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Dutch Languages; among others are, the Works of the following Authors, (to wit) Markius, Hornbeck's, Leydecker, Turretinus, Ameſius, Poreus, Beza, Wolfius, Spanhemius, Voſſius, and others; alſo the Works of Cicero, and ſeveral Claſick Authors, &c. The Vendue to be held at the Houſe where the ſaid Domine Blauw lately lived, and to begin at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. The Terms of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. Dated the fifteenth Day of February, 1770.

Mary Blauw.
Johannes Demareſt, } Adminiſtrators.
D. Iſaac Browne,

16 18

BY Order of Nathaniel Pettit and Thomas Van Horne, Eſqrs. two of his Majeſty's Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suſſex: Public Notice is hereby given, that Thurſday the 22d of March, is appointed by ſaid Judges to meet, at the Court Houſe in ſaid County, in order to diſcharge John Allen, he having complied with the Conditions of the late Act of Inſolvency. Feb. 9th, 1770. 16 19

New-Jerſey, Monmouth. } BY order of the honourable John Anderſon, John Taylor, and John Wardle, Eſqrs. three of the Judges of the court of common pleas for ſaid connty; That William Tompſon, petitioner for debt, in ſaid gaol, was this tenth day of February, 1770, qualified to his ſchedule of his effects, purſuant to a late act of aſſembly; an act, entitled, an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, made this preſent tenth year of his Majeſty's reign. Now theſe are to give notice, to the creditors of ſaid debtor, that they be together at the court houſe of ſaid county, on the 20th day of March next, to ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be aſſign'd for the uſe of his creditors, and his body diſcharged from gaol, purſuant to ſaid act. 16 19